

Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. 1.

MONDAY MORNING, July 6, 1818.

No. 8.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is two dollars per annum; but if not paid within the year two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents. Those of greater length in proportion. Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Wool Carding.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business in Halfmoon, Centre county, and that their

Carding Machine

Is in complete order. Clean wool will be carded for eight cents per pound. There must be one pound of clean grease or oil to every ten pounds of wool. They flatter themselves that by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to perform their work in the best manner, they will be able to obtain the approbation of their customers.

All orders and business attended to at the shortest notice.

Joseph Haggerty,
Thomas Moore.

Halfmoon, May 25, 1818.



Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriners, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o'clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Mifflinsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner; be at Henry Roush's about four o'clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M.—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlsburg, in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlsburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock, P. M.—Leave Roush's on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock—breakfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—be at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arrive at Northumberland at four o'clock, P. M.

Rates of Fare

OF THE
NORTHUMBERLAND & BELLEFONTE
MAIL STAGE.

FROM Northumberland to Lewisburg	\$0 62½
" Lewisburg to Mifflinsburg	0 62½
" Mifflinsburg to H. Roush's	62½
" H. Roush's to Aaronsburg	1 00
" Aaronsburg to Earlsburg	1 00
" Earlsburg to Bellefonte	0 62½
" Bellefonte to Northumberland	4 50

N. B. 14lbs. baggage allowed to each passenger, free. All above that weight to be accounted for.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

To the qualified Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present Sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing General Election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of affection or favor, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know, that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the counties to solicit the votes of the citizens, individually, except some other candidate, who may hereafter set up, shall pursue this course; in which case, I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

JOHN MITCHEL.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

The subscriber respectfully offers himself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the ensuing general election in October next.

Respecting the good sense, and confidence in the integrity of his fellow citizens, he deems a personal solicitation of their votes unnecessary, and will, therefore, he believes, dispense with the customary practice of riding through the counties, for that purpose, as a useless undertaking. Should he, however, be honored with a majority of their suffrages, he will feel grateful for the preference, and will endeavor to justify it by a faithful and upright discharge of his duty.

Very respectfully
the public's humble servant,
John Hall, jr.

To the qualified Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

Fellow-Citizens,

I take the liberty of offering myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next General Election. Should you think me worthy of your support, unbiased by prejudice or interested motives, I will discharge the duties of the office with precision and impartiality.

Your humble servant,

William Keatley.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield counties.

Fellow-citizens,

BEING encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself, at the ensuing election, a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you think me worthy of your votes, it shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Humble Servant,

Stephen Davis.

Ferguson township,
April 18, 1818.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield Counties.

Fellow-Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence, you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

Your humble servant,

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, May 6.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Tavern House and Lot in Newbury, Lycoming county, sign of the

Spread Eagle,

Situated on the leading road from Williamsport to Bellefonte, and to the Painted Post. The house is two stories high, 46 by 26, with a convenient kitchen and cellar, and is well calculated for both

Store and Tavern.

There are also suitable stabling and sheds for horses.

Also, 67 Town Lots,

Adjoining the above, with a convenient dwelling house and barn thereon—a good well of water at the door, and a handsome orchard of apple trees, pear trees, &c. &c.

ALSO,

About eight acres of first rate meadow ground, adjoining said town.

Also, A Wood Lot,

With a few acres cleared thereon, near said town. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

John Murphy.

Newbury, May 18, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A valuable log dwelling house, with a frame kitchen, and an half acre of ground, situate in Martinsburgh, near Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, adjoining Thomas Martin, William Quigley and others. The house and kitchen are new, with a good cellar under the house, all substantially built, and is a convenient residence for a mechanic or private family. The lot is under good cultivation, and containing a number of young apple trees.

Also, fifty acres of excellent wood land, situated about three-fourth's of a mile from the said house and lot. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to

JAMES WATSON,

Jersey-Shore.

W. BRINDLE, Bellefonte

May 14, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A Farm and Tavern Stand,

Situated on Lycoming creek, 27 miles from Williamsport, 44 from Tioga Point, and 43 from Newtown; containing 200 acres; between 30 and 40 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; a young bearing orchard; 15 acres in clover, timothy and herd grass. The buildings are a two story house 22 by 36 feet, hewed pine, well finished off; a log kitchen and wash house; a frame barn 30 by 40 finished in the best manner. The stand is one of the best on this road—the late improvement has reduced the crossings of the creek from 40 to 10.

The terms will be made easy, and possession given on or before the first of October next. Apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

John Graham.

June 1, 1818.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having lost a certificate for forty shares of Bank Stock in the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, hereby gives notice that application will be made at the said bank in Bellefonte, on the tenth day of July next, in order to procure another certificate for the same stock in lieu of the one lost.

Robert Maxwell.

June 3, 1818.

Carding Machines.

RANKIN & STEEL,

INFORM their friends and the public, that their

MACHINES

are now in complete operation, for carding wool into rolls, at the old stand in Bellefonte. The price for carding will be eight cents per pound. Those who live at a distance may, by waiting a short time, take their wool home in rolls. The wool ought to be well washed, and picked clean of sticks and all hard substances. One pound of grease to ten pounds wool.

Rankin & Steel

Tender their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

May 30, 1818.

N. B. The carding must be paid for before the rolls are taken away, either in cash or country produce.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Josiah Lamborn, late of Patton township, deceased, will be exposed to public sale at the house of Evan Miles, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, a valuable tract of

LAND,

containing about 450 acres, situate in Patton township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Charles Huston, esq. and others. There are on said farm a dwelling house and a good barn; a bearing apple and peach orchard, and a spring of never-failing water. Also, a very extensive

ORE BANK.

Any person wishing to purchase said farm may view the property by applying to the subscribers.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale by

John Lamborn, & } Ex'rs.
Ephraim Lamborn, }

June 9, 1818.

td.

12th Regiment, P. M.

TAKE notice, that Lieutenant Jacob Cramer is appointed Adjutant, and Lieut. Joseph Miles, Paymaster of said Regiment, and are to be respected accordingly.

The Captains will certify to the Paymaster the date of their warrant, the constables name and when delivered to them.

Wm. Smyth,
Colonel.

June 8, 1818.

FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

IN addition to the daily paper, and that issued three times a week, it is the intention of the editor also to publish a paper once a week. It will contain all the news matter of the daily paper, and such advertisements as may be ordered to be published in it. The type will be the same as that of the daily gazette, and the paper the same size and quality. The first number will be issued next week. Price two dollars a year, payable in advance.

A greater number will be printed than are at present subscribed for, so that persons hereafter subscribing, may have them from the first number, if they desire.

Printers friendly to the Franklin Gazette, will confer a favor, by giving this a few insertions.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1818.

A PASTORAL LETTER

FROM

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, to the Churches under their care.

DEAR BRETHREN,

THE time in which we address you is very important and interesting. The free conversation on the state of religion has exhibited abundant evidence, that the Churches under our care have never been in a more prosperous condition than during the last year. In the year immediately preceding, perhaps special revivals were more remarkable and more numerous, but as it relates to the general extension of religious influence, the organization of new congregations, and the wide spreading success of Missionary labors, the aspect of the Church has probably never been so promising as at the present time—and when in addition to this we reflect on the various institutions, not only in our own connexion, but in the Christian world at large, calculated to extend the kingdom of our Redeemer; the zeal and liberality with which those institutions are supported; and the extensively beneficial effects which they are every day producing; we are obliged to consider the present moment as forming an important era in the annals of religion. A general movement of Protestant Christendom has taken place; an unusual blessing has descended on the Church of Christ; and we are probably approaching some day of the Son of Man of no usual or ordinary character. The present therefore is no doubt a favorable time, not only for extending the influence, but for advancing the purity of the church; for the extirpation of any errors, and the abolition of any unchristian practices which may have found entrance among us, during the long period of comparative darkness and desolation through which we have passed. And although we do not believe that any thing immoral or vicious is more prevalent now than at some former periods or even as much so, yet the existence of such things at the present time, strikes the minds of serious christians with an appearance of greater deformity, and fills them with more pungent regret as it is exhibited in such dark contrast with that promising and wonderful aspect of things so extensively displayed by the christian world. The free conversation on the state of religion has brought some such things to our view, against which we feel constrained to bear our decided testimony; and we would enter upon this duty with the tenderness and meekness, but at the same time with the firmness and authority which becomes a Judiciary of the Church of Christ.

The first thing we shall notice is the crime of Drunkenness. This crime has at all times been a curse to our country, and has often made lamentable inroads upon our Church. We are convinced that it may be opposed more successfully by prevention than in any other way. When the character of drunkenness is fully formed, the unhappy victim is lost to those motives which ordinarily influence all other classes of men. In this state of things nothing but a miracle of divine grace can effect his reformation. The certain and acknowledged prospect of the wreck of his family, his fortune, and his character; and even of the ruin of his immortal soul, is not sufficient to arrest his course; and yet perhaps the same man may formerly have been in such a state of equilibrium or indecision upon this subject, that the smallest motives might have prevented the formation of a habit, which in its maturity has become so irresistible. This consideration is certainly sufficient to justify an effort for saving our fellow men from the domination of so destructive a vice. For this purpose we earnestly recommend to the officers and members of our Church to abstain even from the common use of ardent spirits. Such a voluntary privation as this, with its motives publicly avowed, will not be without its effect in cautioning our fellow christians and fellow citizens, against the encroachment of intoxication; and we have the more confidence in recommending this course as it has already been tried with success in several sections of our Church.

The vice of Gambling has also been forced upon our attention. We indeed hope that few, or perhaps none, of our actual professors, have indulged themselves in the practice of what they consider as coming under the denomination of gambling. But perhaps there are some addicted to this practice who have evinced a predilection for our church, and forms of worship, and who are not unwilling to receive the word of admonition from us. Such we would earnestly exhort to consider in the most serious manner, the consequences of the course they are pursuing, and the awful lessons which the experience of the world. Is every day exhibiting on this subject. But it is further our duty to testify, that all encouragement of lotteries, and purchasing of lottery tickets; all attendance on horse racing, and betting on such, or any other occasions; and all attempts of whatever kind to acquire gain without giving an

equivalent, involve the Gambling principle, and participate in the guilt which attaches to that vice.

On the fashionable, though as we believe dangerous amusements of Theatrical Exhibitions and Dancing, we deem it necessary to make a few observations. The theatre we have always considered as a school of immorality. If any person wishes for honest conviction on this subject, let him attend to the character of that mass of matter, which is generally exhibited on the stage. We believe all will agree, that comedies at least, with a few exceptions, are of such a description, that a virtuous and modest person cannot attend the representation of them, without the most painful and embarrassing sensations. If indeed custom has familiarized the scene, and these painful sensations are no longer felt, it only proves that the person in question, has lost some of the best sensibilities of our nature; that the strongest safeguard of virtue has been taken down, and that the moral character has undergone a serious depreciation.

With respect to Dancing, we think it necessary to observe, that however plausible it may appear to some, it is perhaps not the less dangerous on account of that plausibility. It is not from those things which the world acknowledges to be most wrong, that the greatest danger is to be apprehended to religion, especially as it relates to the young. When the practice is carried to its highest extremes, all admit the consequences to be fatal; and why not then apprehend danger, even from its incipient stages. It is certainly in all its stages, a fascinating and infatuating practice. Let it once be introduced, and it is difficult to give it limits. It steals away our precious time, dissipates religious impressions, and hardens the heart. To guard you, beloved brethren, against its wiles and its fascinations, we earnestly recommend that you will consult that sobriety which the sacred pages require. We also trust, that you will attend with the meekness and docility becoming the christian character, to the admonitions on this subject, of those whom you have chosen to watch for your souls. And now, beloved brethren, that you may be guarded from the dangers we have pointed out, and from all other dangers which beset the path of life and obstruct our common salvation, and that the great head of the church may have you in his holy keeping is our sincere and affectionate prayer. Amen.

J. J. JANEWAY,

Moderator.

June, 1818.

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommend, and they do hereby recommend, to the Pastors and Sessions of the different churches under their care, to assemble as often as they may deem necessary during the year, their baptized children with their parents, to recommend said children to God in prayer, explain to them the nature of their Baptism; the relation which they sustain to the Church; and the obligations which their Baptism has imposed on them.

We have long been apprised of the circumstances alluded to in the paragraph from the Savannah Republican, and as it will, doubtless, go the rounds, it may be well to state them. If we are not misinformed, the dispute between generals Jackson and Scott arose respecting the celebrated 'general order' issued by Jackson. It appears that general Scott expressed an opinion unfavorable to the manner and spirit of that order, as being calculated to create insubordination. This opinion was expressed one evening at a party, and to one person only, a resident of this state, and a politician who seems designed, by nature, to push on mischief. An anonymous letter conveyed to general Jackson the opinion, in all probability, expressed in confidence and without the least expectation of its reaching general Jackson, or without the least intention of wounding his feelings. Gen. Jackson, impetuous and irascible in the extreme, took fire at the supposed insult, and a warm correspondence has taken place, which, we trust, will be amicably terminated, considering, as we do, that gen. Jackson should have treated the anonymous informer with the silence that he merited.

With respect to that general order of Jackson's, the people of the United States, by common consent, permitted it to pass by without comment, in consideration of the eminent service which he had rendered to his country. It is, however, a fact, that a document, so dangerous to subordination and good government, has never been heard of in the annals of any nation; and if general Jackson is desirous of fighting every citizen who holds that opinion, he will have his hands full. General Washington in the most perplexing period of his service, when in fact, there was no government ever issued such an order. The attempt, however, to produce a quarrel between two eminent men, by which their lives may be jeopardized, merits, if made, the indignation of every citizen.

Nat. Advocate.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Editor.—It has been sagely said that this is the age of wonders; that it is, I think none will deny, after perusing the following circular. It was received a few days since from a correspondent in St. Louis, who writes, that the author, capt. Symmes, is a very respectable man, a man of intelligence, and really sane in mind. He also states, that Symmes is diligently engaged in forwarding his scheme, and that upwards of twenty credible persons have actually engaged in this expedition.

CIRCULAR.

Light gives light, to light discover—ad in finitum.

St. Louis, (Missouri Territory,)

North America, April 10, A. D. 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentric spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

JNO. CLEVES SYMMES, of Ohio, Late Captain of infantry.

N. B. I have ready for the press a treatise on the principles of matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose Doctor Darwin's golden secret.

My terms are, the patronage of this and the new worlds. I dedicate to my wife and ten children. I select Dr. S. L. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy, and baron Alexander de Humboldt, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season, with reindeer and sleighs, on the ice of the frozen sea—I engage we find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables, and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82. We will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.

To his excellency gov. Wm. Clark.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

It has been remarked that frequently the human mind, in the last stages of its earthly existence, has been endowed with something like a prophetic spirit of the future. Whether that was the case in the striking incident now about to be recorded, it is not pretended to say. The facts are, however, unquestionably true; and are well known to many of the officers of the American army. The coincidence of the circumstances is, indeed, very striking; and the facts deserve to be recorded, not only as an evidence of the undaunted bravery of the American officers; but as a signal instance of the fulfillment of their own predictions.—About two hours previous to the ever memorable battle of Bridgewater, news had arrived in the camp of the 9th regiment, that the British were advancing. A number of the officers of the ninth, among whom were Captain Hull, Lieutenants Turner and Burgett, and Captain David Perry had assembled together in a little squad; were chatting in a friendly and jocular manner; and were commenting upon the news they had heard of the approach of the army. One of the company observed—"well, we shall have warm work to day—some of us shall be killed—who shall they be." Another in the same tone of jocularly, replied "Captain Hull," and held up his hand. The company all joined in holding up their hands, and Captain Hull among the rest—"Who next?" rejoined another. "Lieut. Turner," was the reply, and the vote taken in like manner. "Well, but there must be more than two—who next?" was asked. "Lieutenant Burgett," and carried by a similar vote. "We want a representative in the British camp—who shall be our representative?—who shall be taken prisoner?" All eyes immediately turned to Captain Perry, who being quite in his dishabille, had excited some raillery. "Captain Perry shall be our representative," was the unanimous reply, and unanimous vote. Captain Perry immediately retired: and in a few minutes returned, shaved, and cleanly dressed, and in a jocular tone, asked whether he now made an appearance suitable for their representative.

The order for forming the line of battle came. The different gentlemen repaired to their different posts. The dreadful conflict commenced. The first officer that fell in the 9th regiment, was captain Hull, fighting gallantly, at the head of his company—the second Lieutenant Turner—the third Lieutenant Burgett, all displaying the most undaunted and determined bravery—whilst captain Perry, as if fully to complete the previous prediction, was taken prisoner by the enemy, and carried captive into the British camp! So striking a coincidence of circumstances rarely occurs; and these incidents have frequently been the subject of conversation and remark, among the American officers, since the ever memorable battle of Bridgewater.

Pittsburg Mercury.

THE PATRIOT.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

State of the Thermometer.

Temperature of the Weather by Fahrenheit's Thermometer—in the shade.

Days.	at sunrise.	at 3 P. M.
JUNE 1	63	69
2	55	75
3	51	82
4	56	86
5	66	82
6	67	88
7	56	76
8	61	76
9	46	80
10	48	86
11	54	91
12	61	89
13	66	76
14	72	76
15	50	76
16	50	80
17	45	82
18	58	76
19	46	78
20	43	78
21	48	76
22	56	86
23	59	78
24	56	84
25	64	68
26	00	00
27	61	92
28	65	94
29	68	97
30	62	94

The weather this month has been highly favorable for the vegetation of grain and grass.

For the Patriot.

Mr. Brindle,

WE live in an age of speculation. The human mind seems bent to the utmost stretch of its faculties in devising new inventions; and our philosophers seem determined to try how far the credulity of mankind will extend, and how many astonishing, marvelous absurdities they can impose upon the world. The time was when the Priests had the disposal of human faith and governed the minds of men at their pleasure, but they have lost their dominion and have been succeeded by the Philosophers. In your paper of the 13th ult. one of your correspondents who subscribes himself 'J. H.' has made a formidable attack upon our credulity. He tries to make us believe that a hazle or birch or willow rod, can be attracted by water in the hands of certain conjurors, notwithstanding the water may be ever so far below the surface of the earth. This he calls 'Bletonism,' or the 'Divining Rod.' And appears to be the same thing that we vulgar beings call *water smelling*. J. H. is not the first of his order who have tried to impose tricks of this kind on the ignorant and credulous, and their success induces others to go on with the same game.

Some two or three years ago Judge Cooper wrote several Essays to prove that vegetables had life and sensation similar to animals, and that like animals they gendered and propagated by cohabitation. This whimsical conceit might have been swallowed by the multitude had not a learned Clergyman taken up the cudgel, or rather his pen, and confined the trees, bushes, &c. to the proper station in which nature had placed them.—Old Dr. Franklin once tried to persuade people that a pointed rod of iron could draw down fire from Heaven to the earth, and he succeeded so far that multitudes of people hoisted rods up against the ends of their houses to prevent the lightning from running down their chimneys—and in Bellefonte there is one raised above the cupola of the Court house, projecting down over the roof to the ground to inform the public, no doubt, that our county Commissioners were at the time philosophic believers. This I believe is called the Lightning, not the Divining Rod.

But one of the most audacious philosophic empirics that ever appeared in the world was an Italian of the name of Galilio.—Some two or three hundred years ago he tried to make the world believe that this earth was round like a cannon bullet, or oval like an egg—that it whirled round like a top—that people could walk on every side of it with their feet opposite to each other, and yet none of them tumble off head foremost, and even that it was surrounded with immense bodies of water, seas, lakes, rivers, &c. none of which spilled or run over. In this case the clergy also interfered. They proved beyond contradiction that the earth was formed like a cheese or a millstone; and never moved.

one hair's breadth from the spot on which it was first set down—for that

"It was in the Psalms of David writ
That this wide world should never flit,
But on the waters snugly sit,
Most firm and lasting—
Now were not they bright heads of wit,
At such contesting?"

But they took a much more effectual method than argument to put an end to the dispute. Being happily possessed of more power in those days than they are now, they got the fellow into their Inquisition, and had he not made an open, public and explicit recantation of his damnable heresy, they would have, in mercy to his soul, lighted it out of his body in a bon fire, and consigned both soul and body to eternal flames. To prevent this catastrophe he renounced his doctrine, and most fervently craved mercy which they most graciously granted upon his submitting to proper penance. Yet it is said the hardened sinner when stepping over the door of the Inquisition, said, in a half whisper, "It moves yet."

Notwithstanding this seasonable correction the whimsical conceit spread over the world, and multitudes pretended to believe that the earth really moves. But in what way it moves they could not agree. Some insisted that it run round in an eddy, or whirlpool—others that, by two opposing and resisting powers which they called centrifugal or centripetal, it was impelled and propelled, and that daily it runs round on its axes, or axeltree I suppose they mean; and that it has another course which it runs round in a circle once every year, and so that it still continues to traverse the same ground daily and yearly and ever will do to the end of time—that it is kept from flying off in a tangent by some certain occult forces which they call gravitation and attraction, or some such mystical powers which neither they themselves nor any body else know any thing about.

Now when such wild, extravagant absurdities as these, and many more of the same kind, should be believed, it will not be surprising if J. H. shall persuade some fools to swallow his Divining Rod. It is not long since we were all very near swallowing the Perpetual Motion, and I should not be surprised to find that some fellow would start up and persuade us that lime-stone could be changed into a fluid, and peach brandy made out of potatoes.

I am, sir, NO PHILOSOPHER.

Captain Wright.—The officer who commanded the lamented expedition against the Chehaw village, was arrested by order of general Jackson, and released by the Court before whom he was brought by *Habeas Corpus*, has been since arrested, by governor Rabun, and was to be tried at Milledgeville.

Editorial Duties.—There are few employments more arduous, none requiring a greater share of prudence and firmness, than to conduct with tolerable propriety a public journal. The editor who does justice to the community and to his own conscience, must occasionally give umbrage to individuals, who often mistake the simple discharge of duty for an act of personal enmity. A newspaper conducted with some ability is a powerful engine. Aware of this, exertions are not spared by individuals to inflame the passions, the prejudices and interest of the proprietor on particular topics. At one time he is assailed by the blandishments of flattery, at another by the invective of malice. The artful essay to win by kindness, the lawless and overbearing threaten him with personal injury. To preserve his independence and usefulness, he must have energy enough to brave the violence of the latter, and sufficient discernment to guard against the duplicity of the former. If he be overcome by either, he is undone.

Nat. Register.

The Boston Intelligencer of Saturday states, that Adm. Brion passed St. Kitts on the 28th May, with a squadron of six sail, among them was the ship Emerald, of 24 guns, two brigs and three schooners, with arms and ammunition, for Caraccas.

A gentleman of veracity, lately arrived at Washington City from Edinburgh, says that the agents of the South American Patriots recruit in an open manner for men, without interruption, and that they are mustered and marched through the streets for embarkation at Leith; all this is done in the face of day, and under the eye of the British authorities.—Gaz.

Unhappy Case.—A person was lately tried in Otsego county, (N. Y.) on a charge of stealing a trunk and 160 dollars in money; and on presumptive evidence alone, was convicted and punished: his proper-

ty was afterwards sold to satisfy the demands of the plaintiff. After the accused had suffered the loss of reputation, liberty and property, a black fellow, who was the actual thief came forward and confessed his guilt!

The N. Y. papers inform, that the ship Foster, from Londonderry, has among other things brought out a Hog which weighs fifteen hundred pounds.

The royal order for the release of Mr. Meade is Spanish all over, and in every line characteristic traits of national character are to be seen. When powerful, she is cruel, bigotted and oppressive; resisted with firmness, abject, mean and humiliated.

The complaint of clamour from newspapers proves how the freedom of the press is feared, and estimated by sovereigns. It may, in truth, be said, that it is "the tyrant's foe, the people's friend."

Nat. Adv.

A letter from major general Jackson, dated at his camp before St. Marks, April 9th, to a gentleman in Kentucky, states as follows:

"In the Muckasuky town, we discovered evidences of hostility for many years; upwards of three hundred scalps were found; about 50 were found suspended on a painted war pole on the square, fresh and of every description, from the tender infant to the aged mother."

Schuylkill Bank Notes.—A very extensive scheme of forgery appears to be in operation as respects the notes of the Schuylkill bank. It consists in altering the denomination of the note. I have now before me what was a FIVE dollar note of this bank, but which note now appears to be a FIFTY dollar note. Wherever in the original note, the word or figure expressing the amount occurred, and in the note lying on my desk it occurs no less than six times, the word or figure is discharged by some chemical process and the figures "50" or the word "fifty" is printed in the place. I say printed, because it is manifest that the alterations have been printed on the note from a copper-plate engraved for the purpose.

As these forgeries are executed with great neatness and accuracy, and as the signatures are genuine and the whole of the rest of the engraving is from the plate of the bank, I think it a duty to the public, to caution them and to point out such appearances as may distinguish the genuine from the forged notes.

On the face of the forged note, wherever alterations have been made, the paper appears of a whiter hue than any other part of the note. On turning over the note, it may be distinctly seen that wherever the alterations have been made there is a deeper impression than on any other part of the note. There is also an oily appearance on the back where the alterations have been made.

These are all the distinguishing traits which are observable, at least to my eye, in the forged note before me.—D. Press.

The Norfolk Herald of the 15th inst. states that the President had received letters from Washington, requiring his speedy return. The President has been every where received in a manner at once respectful and affectionate. Such ever be the reward of a long life devoted to patriotism.

ibid.

Pensacola.—We understand that an express has arrived at Washington city, with dispatches from the commandant at Pensacola, to the Spanish Embassy. It is rumored; that the despatches advise the minister of the capture of the town and fort of Pensacola by general Jackson; that it was there presumed that war had been declared by the United States, against Spain, and in consequence of this presumption the commandant had issued a proclamation. Since the execution of Arbuthnot, &c. particularly since the arrival of the express, the conferences between the Spanish and British embassies were more frequent, and of longer duration than heretofore. It is believed that the return of the president of the United States, is in consequence of these circumstances and conjectures.

We look with anxiety for official despatches from general Jackson, in relation to the storming of Pensacola. We are the more anxious, as reports are industriously circulated of the American troops having suffered severely in the assault.

From Gibraltar.—Our correspondent, under date of May 6th, writes as follows: "There is a great stir among the politicians to-day. An English frigate and a sloop of war arrived here yesterday from England, having sailed in one hour after receiving their orders. The frigate had

two sets of sealed orders; one to be opened when she arrived off Cape St. Vincent, the other on her arrival in a certain part of the Mediterranean, for which she sails to-morrow. The sloop is ordered to keep in company with her. A great mystery truly!—A meeting of the 'Holy Alliance,' takes place soon—remember that!"

Norfolk Herald.

Minister to Russia.—The national Intelligencer of Tuesday states, that Mr. Campbell, our minister to Russia, is now at the seat of government, awaiting only the president's return, to take his departure for Boston, where he is to embark in the frigate Guerrier for St. Petersburg.

The President of the United States returned to the city this morning from his trip to Norfolk. He landed at the Potomac bridge, and walked to the executive mansion, apparently in excellent health.

Wash. C. Gaz.

From the South.—Arrived at Tybee yesterday morning, the United States' schr. Lynx, lieutenant commandant John R. Madison. Captain John H. Elton, formerly of the Saranac, came passenger in her. We are happy to see among us this gallant and distinguished officer. We understand, captain E. had some time since requested to be released from his command, which has been granted, and he is now on his way to the north. Captain Dallas, who went through this city a week since, had arrived at St. Mary's and has taken command of the Saranac. We presume it is the intention of captain Elton, to resume the command in the course of a few months—he has had some active and arduous duties to perform; and we wish him a speedy restoration of health.

The United States' ship John Adams commodore Henly, was to sail for New York in a few days, to change her armament. Capt. Dallas, with the Saranac, Prometheus, Finch, Lynx, Madison and gun vessel 168 remain on the station.

We learn that a duel took place last week at Fernandina between lieutenant Samuel W. Downing and lieutenant Dulaney of the marines. The latter was severely wounded and the ball still remained near the back bone.

An affray took place at St. Mary's in which several of the officers of the army and navy with a number of citizens were engaged. Col. Hopkins, and several others were wounded. We have not learnt the origin of the dispute, neither do we know any of the particulars of this unpleasant rencontre.

Extract to the Editors.

"Fernandina, June 2, 1818.

"A friend of mine has just arrived from St. Augustine, who informs me that an American sloop had come into that port from Musquito—the captain states that he was boarded by two patriot privateers and robbed by them of all the property on board. A report is current here, that a force has landed at Musquito, but from what I can find out I believe it to be a gang of Africans, whom some patriotic Americans at Augustine have gone, it is said, to drive away!! It is certain that the governor of Augustine has sent off the deputation of Indians with good advice to make peace as soon as they can."

A gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Hudson, arrived at Wilmington, N. Carolina; on the 13th inst. from Port au Prince, informs, that the Island of St. Domingo is surrounded with Carthaginian privateers, who indiscriminately board and rob vessels of all nations that may fall in their way. An English brig had recently been robbed of goods to the amount of 3000 pounds sterling; and a brig under Swedish colors of half her cargo.

President Boyer had fitted out a brig and schr. which have been in pursuit of them for some time. A corvette sailed three days previous to the Hudson, on the same expedition.

Pittsfield, (Mass.) June 19.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

The blood of the mad dog, mentioned in our last, which was killed in the chamber of a house in the Shaker Village judged to be about a quart, was taken up and buried about four feet from a large pear tree, in full bloom and very thrifty. The third day after the tree was completely wilted to the highest branches; and it continues to wither as fast as if it were cut down. In digging the hole, some of the small roots were cut off, which enabled the poison to mingle with the sap, and convey its deadly influence into every part of the tree.

The Salem Gazette of Friday says—Our Minister, (Mr. Sumpter, from whom Capt. Holman brought dispatches for government) had, just before his sailing, received letters from the U. S. ship Ontario, capt. Sinclair; they were brought by an English vessel from that quarter.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Store Books, Notes, &c. of the late firm of John Keen and Joseph B. Shugert, are left in the hands of John Patton, Esq. of Ferguson township, for collection. All those indebted to the said firm will save costs by calling and settling up their accounts. The partnership having been dissolved, no longer indulgence will be given.

John Keen.

June 30, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Miles and Joseph Miles, Ironmasters, trading under the firm of John and Joseph Miles, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Miles, who alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and who will conduct the business hereafter.

John Miles,
Joseph Miles.

Milesburg Works,
June 27, 1818.

8n-6t.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Bellefonte, Pa. July 1, 1818.

A.	Mary Lewis
Philip Antes	Robert Lipton
Robert Anderson	John Long
B.	M.
Samuel Beard, 2	James Mitchel
John Earr	Joseph McKibben
William Beard	John Morris
Philip Benner, 2	Neal McCaullin
C.	John Miller
Frederick Crumrain	John McCalmont
Roland Curtin	Margaret McClelland
Archibald Cary	William McCollough
Eli Cadwallader	Finly Moore
Richard Cary	Wm. McKibben
Ellis Chickering	Rudolph Mulholland
D.	Mary McClelland
Henry Delargy	Col. T. McPherson
John Davidson	Andrew McKee, 3
Joseph Davidson	Michael Mees.
James Drips	N.
Henry Dougherty 2	James Newell
F.	O.
James Fruburn	Nathaniel Orr
David Fulton, 2	Mary Osterwelder
John Flegle	P.
Jacob Flegle	Edward Purdue, 2
John Fulton	Henry Petrikin
Mary Felton	Charity Packner
Susan Fagunders	William Petrikin
G.	Jane Patton
Polly Goodfellow	R.
Adam Gray	Sophia Roddin
Richard Gunsallis	Daniel Richards
H.	Fury Rothrock
William Haworth	S.
R. C. Hamilton, 3	Seth Sayer
George Helman	Thomas A. Smith
John Helman	Paulser Sellers
Jacob Helman	Uriah Slack
James Hall	T.
Samuel Houser	Thomason Thomas
I.	Jane Tumbleson
Henry Ischowerf	U.
John Irwin	Joseph Updegraff, 2
J.	William Underwood
Henry James	W.
John Jemison	Charles Wilson
Mrs. Jemison	James Watson
K.	Jacob Wolf
Adam Kauffer	David Wiland
L.	Joseph White
Samuel L. Le	Y.
Amos Lewis	Daniel Yodder

R. T. Stewart, P. M.

Adjourned Court.

AN adjourned court will be held for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on the first Monday of July next.

By the Court,

John Rankin,

Prothonotary.

Bellefonte, May 2, 1818.

POETRY.

ODE TO MEMORY.

BY HENRY NEELE.

"Man giveth up the ghost and where is he?"

Job v.

And where is he? not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;
Not o'er those valley's wandering wide,
Where, sweetly lost, oft would bend;
That form below'd he marks no more,
Those scenes admired no more shall see;
Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she as fair—but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favorite hill,
The pleasures that were dear to him,
Are dear to life and nature still;
But, ah! his home is not as fair,
Neglected must his gardens be,
The lillies droop and wither there
And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,
But where is now this proud display?
His riches, honors, pleasures, all
Desire could frame; but where are they?
And he as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seem'd proudly strong—and where is he?

The church-yard bears an added stone,
The fire side shows a vacant chair,
Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,
And death displays his banner there;
The life is gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been no more shall be;
The well-known form, the welcome tread,
Oh! where are they—and where is he?

MY DOG AND MY SHADOW.

In a solitary excursion through a wood, Major Halden fell in with a man whose singular appearance attracted his attention. He was sitting on the ground at the foot of a beech tree, eating a crust of bread, which he shared bit by bit with his dog. His dress bespoke the utmost poverty but his countenance exhibited every symptom of cheerfulness. He bowed to him as he rode past, and the man pointing to him—"do you see?" said he to his dog laughing—"What should the dog see?" asked the Major, whose curiosity was excited by the man's happy looks. The stranger laughed. "Aye," said the man, in a harmonious tone, "I wish to make the dog take notice of your curiosity. It is so uncommon for a well dressed person, and an officer besides, to lift his hat or cap to a tattered person like me."

"Who are you then?" said the Maj. to the man looking at him attentively. "A child of fortune." "A child of fortune! you mistake without doubt for your coat seems to bespeak otherwise." "My coat is right sir; but as I can joke in this coat the only one I have, it is of as much value to me as a new one even if it had a star upon it."

"If what you say does not proceed from a disordered mind you are correct countryman."

"A disordered mind is sometimes the gift of God, at least to children of fortune of my cast. My fate once hung heavy on my mind like lead, but care now passes through it as the wind through my coat, and if that be a fault it makes up for a great deal of misfortune."

"But," says the major, "whence do you come and whither are you going?"

"That question is not difficult to be answered; I came from my cradle and I am going straight to my grave. With these two stages of my life I have long been acquainted. In a word I am endeavoring to soften my fate; but I must have something very engaging, and my dog, my destiny still remain faithful to me, and my shadow also, but like a false friend only when the

sun shines. You shake your head, sir, as if you meant to say I have made choice of bad company. I thought so at first; but there is nothing so bad as not to be useful sometimes. My destiny has made me humble and taught me what I did not before know, that one cannot unhinge the world. My dog has taught that there is still love and fidelity in it, and you cannot imagine what fine things one can talk with respecting one's own shadow."

"Respecting one's shadow! that I do not understand."

"You shall hear, sir. At sunrise when I am walking behind my long towering shadow, what conversation do I not hold on philosophical subjects! Look, says I dear shadow, art thou not like a youth when the sun of life is rising, the earth seems too small; just when I lift a leg thou liftest another, as if thou would step over ten acres at once, yet when thou puttest down thy leg thy step is scarcely a span long; so fares it with youth; he seems as if he would destroy or create a world, and in the end he does none of these things which might have been expected from his discourse."

Let the sun now rise higher and thou wilt become smaller as the youth boasts less, the older he grows. There I compare, you see the morning, noon and evening shadows with an hundred things which I formerly considered as indispensable necessities. The shadow is my watch and pedometer*, and sometimes my servant, and sometimes my footman. It is only a pity that a man cannot exist in his own shadow as his shadow does in him.

"Well and what do you say in the evening to your shadow?"

"In the evening a man's shadow is a very serious thing—the best moralist—a real hour glass—a true memento mori. When the shadow runs forward before one still becoming longer, less visible, as if already hiding its head in the darkness of eternity, while behind one as the setting sun is going down; but loose not courage; trust me and thou wilt become always greater; for before thee is already suspended a better star, an emblem of that beyond the grave."

With these words the stranger became silent, the major also, both looked inexpressible—"Come," says the major, "you shall never want a home." So saying he took the stranger by his hand and conducted him to his house.

*An instrument affixed to the wheels of carriages, the foot of a person, &c. to measure distance.

A sailor who had been many years absent from his mother, who, lived in an inland country, returned to his native village, after a variety of voyages to the different parts of the globe, and was heartily welcomed home by the good old woman, who had long considered him as lost. Soon after his arrival the old lady became inquisitive and desirous to learn what strange things her son John had seen upon the mighty deep. Amongst a variety of things that Jack recollected, he mentioned his having seen flying fish. "Stop John, don't try to impose such monstrous impossibilities upon me child; for in good truth, I could as soon believe you had seen flying cows; for cows you know John can live out of water. Therefore tell me honestly what you have seen in reality, but no more falsehoods Johnny."

Jack felt himself affronted; and, turning his quid about when pressed for more curious information, he said prefacing it with an oath, mayhap, mother you won't believe me when I tell you that casting our anchor in the Red Sea, it was with difficulty we hove it up again; which was occasioned, do you see mother, by a large wheel hanging on one of the flukes of the anchor. It appeared a strange old Grecian to look at; so we hoisted it in, and our captain, do you mind me, being a scholar

overhauled him, and discovered it was one of Pharoah's chariot wheels, when he capsized in the Red Sea. This suited the meridian of the old lady's understanding; "Ay, ay, Johnny," cried she, "I can believe this, for we read of it in the Bible; but never talk to me of flying fish."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 6th day of July next, at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte, the one undivided third part of five tracts of

LAND,

situate in Miles township, Centre county. One tract surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Logan, containing four hundred and one fourth acres; one other in the name of John Johns, containing three hundred and ninety seven and an half acres; one other in the name of Elizabeth Johns, containing four hundred and twenty one acres and three-fourths; one other in the name of Peter Johns, containing four hundred and six acres and three-fourths, and one other in the name of David Logan, containing four hundred and sixteen acres and three-fourths. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Friend, by

Wm. Alexander,

Sheriff.

June 20, 1818.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Bellefonte Patriot, on the Ebensburg route, who gave their notes for debts due the undersigned, will please to take notice that they are left for collection, with the following persons, viz:

The notes and accounts of those residing in Birmingham, Sinking valley, and their neighborhoods, are left with Enoch Hastings, esq.

The notes, &c. of those who had their papers put up in the packets directed to Mr. John Spanogle, Kryder's Smithshop, and Crawford's tavern, are left with Mr. JOHN SPANOGLE for collection.

The notes, &c. of those who had their papers left at Mr. Walker's, Mr. McNamara's and Allegheny Furnace, are lodged with JOSEPH GALBREATH, esq.

It is to be hoped that every person concerned will be punctual to pay off. Twenty days from this date will be given for that purpose. In default of payment, suits will be brought against every delinquent without discrimination.

Alexander Hamilton.

Bellefonte, June 13, 1818.

Creditors Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cambria for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the second Monday of July next, at the Court House in Ebensburg, as the time and place, for hearing me and my Creditors, at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper.

E. B. Patton.

Ebensburg Jail, June 4, 1818.

TO LET,

A two story log house, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, on Allegheny street

Also,

A small frame building on the southeast corner of the Diamond, suitable for a mechanic. For terms apply to

W. Brindle.

June 15, 1818.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

H. HUMES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has received and is now opening a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season, consisting of

Dry Goods, China,
Groceries, Glass,
Ironmongery Queensware,
Drugs, &c. &c.

ALL of which he will dispose of at reduced prices for Cash, or Iron Masters' orders—and on no other terms.

Bellefonte, June 22, 1818.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Ferguson township, Centre Furnace, on or about the 1st of June, inst.

A bright Bay Horse,

with a bald face, and both hind feet white. It is supposed that he is about seven or eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. Hunter.

Centre Furnace, June 15, 1818.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled inhabitants of the 32d regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will take notice that Lieut. John Hasson is appointed Adjutant, and Lieut. Matthew Adams, paymaster, of said Regiment, and are to be respected accordingly.

Thomas M'Pherson,

Colonel.

June 16, 1818.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following property, on reasonable terms.

One lot of ground situated in the borough of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa. adjoining Henry Harris and others, on which is erected a small frame house, now occupied by I. K. Torbert, as a printing office.

One other lot of ground, situated in the borough aforesaid, on which is erected a small log house, now occupied by William Miller.

One out lot, situated in Loyalsock township, about one mile from Williamsport, adjoining lands of Michael Ross, esq. and others, containing twenty eight acres, nearly all cleared and under good fence.

One other out lot, situated in the township aforesaid, about two miles from the borough of Williamsport, containing ten acres; this lot is well calculated for meadow.

One undivided half part of four adjoining lots, situated in the village of Newtown county of Tioga, and state of New York, on which is erected a two story frame house and other buildings. Indisputable titles will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing in the borough of Bellefonte.

W. Brindle.

Bellefonte, June 15, 1818.

PRINTING.

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks, Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.